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GEOLOGY OF THE PROVINCE OF MINAS GERAES.

From two important memoirs published
by Prof. Henrique Gorceix in the *Anuaire
da Escola de Minas de Ouro Preto*, noticed
in our last, we condense the following ac-
count of the geology of the central part of
the province of Minas Geraes.

The greater part of the central portion of
the province of Minas Geraes is constituted
by the great chain appropriately named
Serra do Espinhaço. This chain is formed
principally of quartzose and schistose rocks,
to which are joined granitic gneiss and even
true granites, mica schists, dykes and inter-
calated beds of diorite and finally small
deposits of anomalous rocks containing
tourmalines, disticne and other minerals.

The quartzose rocks are true quartzites
consisting of irregular grains of hyaline
quartz without cement. To the quartz in
these rocks are united two other substances,
a green mineral and micaceous iron which
serve to characterize two principal geolog-
ical horizons. The inferior division of the
quartzites is characterized by the presence of
a soft green unctuous mineral generally de-
scribed as talc, but which unlike talc contains
only an insignificant proportion (1 to 3 %) of
magnesia with a large proportion of
alumina, and the alkalies, potash and soda.
The presence of small quantities of iron,
manganese and chrome probably determines
its green color. These quartzites are known
by the name of itacolumites and are in the
lower division characterized by a schistose
or flaggy structure.

In the quartzites with the green sub-
stance two subdivisions are recognized at
Ouro Preto. The lower one consists of
flaggy beds which near Ouro Preto are in-
clined at an angle of 25° or 30° to the
southward. The second and more impor-
tant division constitutes the peak of Itaco-
lumi and consists of more massive beds with
an easterly inclination. Both divisions are
traversed by auriferous veins in which the
matrix is generally common iron pyrites or
arsenical iron pyrites.

In some cases as at Morro Velho, Pary,
etc. quartz enters in relatively small propor-
tions in the vein matter and the gold is very
fine, and in small but constant quantity.
When on the contrary the pyrites disappear
and the vein is formed almost exclusively
of quartz, the gold is in larger grains but
very irregularly disseminated in the vein
rock.

The second division of the quartzites is
characterized by the substitution of the green
matter by micaceous iron and often, by the
disappearance of the quartz, these pass to
beds of iron ore known by the name of
itabirites. The beds of itabirites attain in
places the thickness of more than 200 metres
and by the abundance and purity of the
mineral and the facility of extraction con-
stitute the richest iron ore deposits of the
world. The iron is often accompanied by
oxide of manganese which in places enters
in a proportion as high as 9 %, or more.

In the friable itabirites gold is often found
disposed in a manner which seems to be
peculiar to Brazil. The gold appears dis-
seminated in the rock in scales analogous to
the scales of iron oxide, these scales being

sometimes joined together so as to form
large nuggets. The distribution of the gold
in the rock appears to be irregular but it is
probable that the rich lines have, like veins,
a definite direction. The absence of sul-
phides which characterize the gold bear-
ing rocks inferior to the itabirites, is worthy
of note. The only substance which appears
to mark the presence of gold is a white
lithomarge appearing in little pockets in the
rock.

The schistose rocks are of very variable
characters, and when fully studied, either
from a geological or mineralogical point of
view, will fall into several divisions. They
are generally shales passing at times to true
slates; soft, greasy to the touch and of var-
ious colors, green, yellow, red, black, etc.
These schists have generally been described
as talcose but analysis proves them to be
argillaceous, rich in alkalies and with but a
trifling proportion of magnesia. True talc-
stone are however met with in small basins
in the midst of the schists. The schists
may be divided into two groups with ref-
erence to their relations to the itabirites,
namely, those below the itabirites char-
acterized by brilliant mica—like scales—
extreme softness and a relatively small de-
velopment of the schistose structure, and
those superior to the itabirites characterized
by a greater predominance of the argillaceous
character and of the schistose structure.

These schists are everywhere metamor-
phosed, but in the north of the province
in the Jequitinhonha and Arassuaí basins
the alteration of the rocks is more pro-
nounced than in the region farther south
and the rock becomes crystalline, passing to
mica schist and other types of crystalline
rocks. These crystalline schists perhaps be-
long to another geological series. This
change to the crystalline character is accom-
panied by the appearance of numerous
veins of quartz accompanied by tourmalines,
stauroides, spodumene, crysoberylls, etc.

In the series of schists the gold bearing
veins are less numerous than in the other
groups described and are of inconstant
richness. In places gold also appears dis-
tributed in the rock in a manner analo-
gous to that in the itabirites but this only
occurs in the parts contiguous to the latter
rock. The group of schists is also character-
ized by the presence of isolated masses of
crystalline limestone or marble.

The determination of the geological age
of these various rocks and even that of the
relative ages of the different groups is ren-
dered difficult by the absence of fossils and
by the excessive dislocation of the beds by
folding and faulting, faults being particularly
numerous giving a peculiar character to
the mountains of the region which generally
present a moderate slope on one side and a
precipice on the other.

The rocks above described have been re-
ferred to the tertiary and secondary ages but
there are good reasons for considering them
as more ancient than the limestones of the
São Francisco in which Prof. O. A. Derby
found fossil corals which indicate that these
are much older than the secondary and be-
long to the paleozoic age.

The more modern rocks are represented
by the peculiar iron conglomerate denomi-
nated *canga* formed on the surface from the
fragments of the underlying rocks and which
continues to form to-day, and by deposits of
lignite of tertiary age as is proved by the fossil
plants and fishes contained in them.

A fact of considerable interest, from an
agricultural point of view, is the uniform
presence of a notable proportion of alkalies,
particularly potash, in all the schistose
rocks examined and the absence of lime in
the same rocks. The first fact explains the
wonderful fertility of many of the soils de-
rived from the decomposition of the schists,
and the second indicates the proper fertilizer
for the more sterile soils.

Of the precious stones found in Minas,
the deposits of topazes, being situated near
Ouro Preto, have been most studied. Top-
azes and the still rarer euclases are found in
their primitive formation in a small basin
west of Ouro Preto in which several mines
have been opened. The rocks of this re-
gion consist of schists and quartzites with
the green substance, the beds being inclined
at angles of 30° to 50° to the eastward.
The schists are the predominant rocks and
belong to the two divisions already de-
scribed of clay schists and greasy or unctuous
schists. They contain pyrophyllite
and embedded octahedral crystals of iron
oxide having the form of and resulting from
the alteration of pyrites.

The various topaz mines that have been
opened lie along two parallel lines running
W. S. W. In the Boa Vista mine which is
a deep open cut, the beds explored are unctuous
shales of several varieties containing the
talc-like mineral already mentioned. These
beds are inclined to the eastward at
an angle of 40° to 50° and are covered by
superficial deposits of sand and conglom-
erate. The gems occur in an irregular
fracture or vein filled with a soapy clay or
lithomarge and running about W. S. W. or
perpendicular to the strike of the country
rock. The vein divides into branches some
of which sometimes accompany the bedding,
and is often split up into pockets in which
the topazes are of greater size and more
abundant. Rarely topazes are found with-
out the lithomarge in a brown clay rock to
which the gem-bearing veins appear to be
confined. The other minerals accompany-
ing the gems are quartz in fine crystals
often penetrated by the topaz crystals, spec-
ular iron and very rarely euclases of which
only 7 or 8 were found in the extraction of
several kilograms of topazes. In the
other mines examined the conditions are
essentially the same, the presence of crystals
of rutile being noted in one of them.

The topazes are generally of the well
known yellow color though it is not rare to
find reddish ones and light green and color-
less crystals are also found very rarely. The
relation with the lithomarge is so intimate
that layers of this substance are often found
penetrating the cleavage planes of the crys-
tals. Other crystals having the composi-
tion of topaz are brown and opaque or
with a slight yellow varnish on the surface,
without well defined cleavage and pass into

a bluish schist which occurs in blocks in the mass of the unctuous schists.

The diamond appears to belong to the same geological horizon as the topaz, accompanying in its distribution the quartzites or so-called itacolumites. It has not been found in the immediate vicinity of Ouro Preto but the diamond-bearing zone commences about 60 kilometres north of that city and extends almost due north for a long distance following the divide between the waters of the São Francisco and the coast rivers. The idea that the quartzites or the itacolumites form the primitive formation of the diamond is an old one and arises from the fact that these rocks are the predominant ones in the diamond region, but neither the gem nor its attendant minerals were seen by the early explorers in their original position.

The origin of the diamond may be studied by means of the accompanying minerals which being more abundant can more readily be traced to their place of origin. Of these some may be regarded as accidentally associated with the diamond, but others, whose presence in the gem-bearing gravels is more constant, must be regarded as true satellites. Among these last the minerals containing titanium such as anatase, rutile, rutile pseudomorph after anatase and titaniferous iron hold the first place. To these are to be added black tourmaline, hematite in the form of specular iron and of octahedral crystals, magnetite in grains, and, in some places, klaprothine, in others, platinum. All of these minerals with the exception of the last have been found in the quartz veins which are very abundant in the neighborhood of Diamantina, cutting the quartzites and schists.

The diamond also occurs in quartzite near the city of Grão Mogol where mining was at one time carried on. A specimen of this rock containing a diamond has long existed in the national museum at Rio and two specimens have lately been obtained for the collection of the school of mines. The rock in these specimens consists of irregular grains of quartz with flakes of mica or of the green substance and with embedded crystals among which is the diamond. In its lithological characters it resembles closely the upper quartzite of the Serra de Itacolumi and probably belongs to the same geological horizon.

Two theories may be proposed to account for the presence of the diamond in this quartzite. One that the diamond already existed when the rock was consolidated and thus entered into its composition like any other pebble; the other that the diamond was formed in the rock. At first sight the first theory appears the most probable one, but there are some reasons for giving more credit to the second.

A third mode of occurrence was noted by Messrs. Heusser and Claraz at São João da Chapada, near Diamantina, where the diamond is associated with a white clay analogous to lithomarge which occurs with veins of quartz containing specular iron, that traverse the quartzites.

It will be seen therefore that the diamond and topaz are found in the same rocks and with the same mineral associates.

The other colored minerals or gems of Minas, viz., the beryl, chrysoberyl, spodumene, andalusite, garnet, and red and green tourmaline occur in an older series of crystalline schists which is formed to the east of the diamond-bearing zone in the basins of the Jequitinhonha and Arassuahy. The rocks of this region consist of gneiss and mica-schists which in places become graphitic. The gems occur principally in loose gravel but have been traced to their original deposits in quartz veins traversing the crystalline schists. It is to be noted that of these minerals the tourmaline is also associated with the diamond and topaz-bearing

rocks but in this case it is always the black variety not the red, green or white varieties of the crystalline schists.

In concluding this brief abstract of the very interesting investigations of Prof. Gorceix, by far the most complete and serious studies that have ever been made of the geology of Minas and the mode of occurrence of the precious stones which have rendered the province famous, we would say that for the most part his conclusions are in complete accord with those of our countryman, Prof. O. A. Derby, who visited the diamond region last year and who has now in press a memoir giving the results of his studies. In the few minor points in which the two geologists are not in accord further investigations are necessary, and we are pleased to be able to state that the eminent geologist of Ouro Preto has just undertaken a trip to the northern part of the province in which it is to be hoped he will have the satisfaction of completing his studies and of setting at rest the long disputed questions in regard to that most interesting subject, the mode of origin and occurrence of the diamond.

THE CIVILIZATION OF SLAVERY.

A few weeks since we published an account of a most barbarous case of punishment at Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul, through which a slave boy was literally whipped to death. The cold-blooded character of the act, and the inhuman cruelty of the punishment were sufficient to excite the condemnation of every man who claims to be even half civilized, and to warrant the immediate prosecution and punishment of the criminals for murder. While, however, the course of justice has been dragging its weary length along in the distant province of Rio Grande do Sul, a similar outrage, no less cruel and inhuman, has been perpetrated in the province of Rio de Janeiro itself, and within a few hours ride of the imperial capital.

According to a Rezende correspondent of the *Fluminense* (of the 18th inst.) of Niteroi, a man named Antonio de Marins Freire Jr., of the parish of Sant' Anna dos Tocos, Rezende, was recently in urgent need of money, and undertook to raise the required sum through the rental of three slave boys. A police *subdelegado* of the place, named Fernandes Nunes, advanced the amount and took one of the slaves, Fructuoso, aged 16 years, to work out the indebtedness. In arranging the terms the *subdelegado* insisted upon one condition, the privilege of doing just as he pleased with the boy.

Soon after entering the service of Nunes the boy took a dislike to the unaccustomed treatment and labor, and accordingly ran away, returning to the house of his master. The *subdelegado* Nunes then had the boy ironed and conveyed to the designated place of punishment where two public executioners whipped him most inhumanly. The whipping consisted of four hundred lashes. The unhappy slave was then put into the stocks to remain until he should recover from his punishment—an eventuality which the *Fluminense's* correspondent does not think at all probable. The names of one planter and three merchants are given as witnesses of the fact.

And this inhuman punishment, this gross outrage against every sentiment of civilization, this monstrous iniquity takes place in this province of Rio de Janeiro, and the whistle of the lash could almost be heard within the imperial department of justice itself. The outrage was committed through the orders of a police official who is directly responsible to the minister of justice, and by two public executioners who acted in conformity with the requirements of laws now in force. There is no possible evasion of responsibility. If the slave boy dies, he

will have been murdered by officials, and in strict conformity with existing laws. Criminal and inhuman as is the act of the *subdelegado* Nunes and his two accomplices, the simple fact that the outrage was committed in accordance with the forms and requirements of law disgraces and degrades the whole nation.

At the present moment the president of the province of Rio de Janeiro is Deputy Martinho Campos, the man who proposed to meet the abolition movement with revolver in hand. The president of the imperial cabinet is Counselor Saraiva, he who pronounced the abolition movement inopportune and not to be considered until after the passage of the electoral reform bill. The minister of justice is Counselor Dantas, he who promised so many reforms in the administration of justice when he took charge of that department a little over one year ago. All of these men are prominent leaders in the liberal party, which has promised so much and pledged itself so often in the interests of Brazilian civilization and progress. And lastly, the Emperor of Brazil is Dom Pedro II, the sovereign who enjoys so high a reputation as a man and a ruler, and whom the world believes to be heartily in favor of emancipation. And this literal whipping a slave boy nearly to the extreme of death takes place almost under the eyes of every one of these gentlemen! Labor or no labor, prosperity or ruin, inopportune or not, these crimes must cease! If the laws of Brazil can do nothing better than to provide executioners for whipping slaves to death, then let them be broken and let the slave go free to-morrow! There is no question of policy nor of expediency—much less one of principle—which can justify such acts and uphold the institution which makes them possible. When such outrages are possible, the only statesman-like policy is immediate and unconditional repression!

From the Buenos Ayres Herald, May 7.

THE EXPLOSION OF THE DOTTEREL.

PUNTA ARENAS, April 26.

To the Editor of the Herald.

I little thought, when I left you on the 16th, I should have to write you particulars of a most terrible explosion and the total loss of her majesty's gunboat *Dotterel*, with 123 of her crew. At 7 o'clock this morning, while in the house held by Messrs. Somoza & Miro, and in conversation with Sr. Miro, we heard from the street that the Pacific steamer was coming in. I at once went to the beach and ascertained that it was not so, but that one of her majesty's gunboats was coming in. I saw her steaming towards this place, and, about 9:30, I saw her drop her anchor in front. The captain of the port and Dr. Fenton, the medical gentleman of this place, went on board a little before this and passed the house I had returned to about 9:45 a. m., and, at about 10 o'clock an extraordinary report of a gun was heard, but, by the peculiar noise and the shaking of this house (wood), I feared something else had happened. In a few seconds I observed two or three persons running, and I looked in the direction where I saw the *Dotterel* anchor, and a few pieces of something I could see in the air amongst the smoke, but at the distance (about a mile) I could not see what; I ran, and, when on the mole, I saw an explosion must have taken place. In two or three minutes, when I could see clearer, I felt sure one of her boilers had exploded, and the magazine after. In two minutes more, the steam cleared the smoke and no gunboat to be seen, and I could see, I thought, floating bodies during this time. The captain of the port's boat was on its way to the scene of desolation, and as soon as possible thirteen other boats were manned

and put off; in half an hour all was done that could be, and the first man brought to shore was the captain; then, in another boat, seven others, two or three badly cut and bruised. A third boat brought a body in a bag. Another boat another body, &c., &c., the remains being picked up all in small pieces. Out of a crew of Englishmen of 135 men, only 12 have been picked up alive, therefore 123 men were scalded to death or blown to atoms in less than two minutes, and the vessel's masts, yards, and balls fled in an upward direction; one striking a launch, upon descending, not far off, and knocking a hole into her; she sank. Captain Evans, Lieut. Stokes, the 2nd engineer, Mr. Walker, and the carpenter, Mr. Beard, and eight of the crew, twelve in all, were brought on shore. Dr. Fenton was in attendance, dressing the wounds.

The governor, his secretary, and all the leading people of this wooden city were all on the beach, and about 200 of the inhabitants. The *Dotterel* is a new gunboat, of six guns, with two powder magazines, one fore and one aft. It was the explosion of the boiler exploded the fire magazine, and the whole timbers are shivered to atoms. The clothing, being in lockers, which were burst open by the explosion, came to the surface. The timbers were teak and cedar, and very sound. I took out a 6-inch gun metal bolt that came to shore in the boats. I think I have told you all necessary particulars about such a momentous calamity, I think and hope one of rare occurrence in the British navy.

I am, dear Sir,

J. T. S.

A CORRECTION.

SÃO PAULO, May 21th, 1881.

Editor Rio News:

Dear Sir:—Having seen the advertisement of John Miller & Co., in the two last numbers of THE RIO NEWS, as successors to Dulley, Miller & Brunton, I would call your attention to the fact that the firm of Dulley, Miller & Brunton is still in liquidation and therefore cannot have a successor.

Please give this a place in your next issue and oblige,

Yours respectfully,

W. B. BRUNTON.

The entry of Hamburg into the German Zollverein (Customs Union) seems but a matter of time. The citizens' delegates as well as the Senate have already decided in favor of this step, and have by a majority resolved to enter into negotiations with the German government. Now that the Senate and the Burgers of Hamburg are agreed on questions of principle in sacrificing their ancient privileges, the entry of Hamburg into the German Zollverein will only depend upon conditions of secondary importance.—Continental Correspondence.

This report of the United States board of agriculture shows that during the last twenty-one years, after receiving a fair remuneration for the cost of the production of their corn, the farmers of Illinois have realized a net profit of one billion dollars. In 1879 Illinois produced one-fifth of all the corn grown in the United States; and, according to latest advices, the crop of 1880 will bear about the same proportion to the corn crop of the country. The average yield per acre during the past season was thirty-three bushels, and in twenty-one years this has been exceeded only eight times. The average in 1862 being forty. The present corn crop of 251,000,000 bushels has been exceeded only three times—in 1875 280,000,000, 1877 270,000,000, and in 1879 306,000,000. The profits on wheat have of late years increased the wheat acreage at the expenses of corn. The average prices in the past years has been greater by some cents than the average for 1880; but the total value of the crop was \$84,000,000, a value which has been exceeded only twice in twenty-one years. Illinois also does a thriving business in the pig and cattle line. The value of hogs marketed in 1880 was \$22,127,000; in 1879 it was \$16,640,000. The value of cattle in 1880 was \$17,026,000; in 1879 it was \$16,751,000.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 24TH, 1881.

By an imperial decree of the 15th instant Dr. Franklin Americo de Menezes Doria was chosen as minister and secretary of war vice Visconde de Pelotas, resigned. As far as the public are informed the change is without any political significance. The ill health of the late minister made it evident some time since that he would be compelled to resign the post. Added to that it is currently believed that his temper and tastes were not at all suited to the annoying and petty details of a cabinet minister's work, and rumors have been frequently current of his purpose to withdraw from them. The high character of the late minister of war, and his conscientious performance of his duties, make his retirement from the ministry a matter for sincere regret. His successor is a gentleman of high standing in official circles, and is exceptionally well qualified, both as to character and scholarly attainments, to hold a portfolio in the Emperor's cabinet. He recently occupied the presidency of the province of Pernambuco, and is a lecturer in the College Dom Pedro II. The new appointment gives general satisfaction.

The banquet which was given to Deputy Joaquim Nabuco by the Brazilian anti-slavery society on the evening of the 14th instant passed off in a most successful and satisfactory manner, both the attendance and enthusiasm testifying to the unflagging interest in the abolition movement. There was the usual round of toasts and many eloquent speeches were made in behalf of the cause of Brazilian emancipation, and in honor of those who have devoted themselves so fully and so earnestly to its realization. Among the many agreeable features of the occasion, especially agreeable to ourselves, were the many kind and complimentary words spoken for *The Rio News* and its work in behalf of emancipation. Were we not so thoroughly imbued with the principles of abolition and with the conviction that slavery is both a crime against humanity and an economic evil, we still should feel ourselves more than repaid for our advocacy of the cause by this kindly-expressed appreciation. As it is we have both the satisfaction of having advocated a just cause from principle, and of having won the commendation of a highly intelligent and influential body of men for so doing. In pledging our support to the abolition movement in Brazil, we act through no purpose to meddle in a purely domestic question, but in the belief that slavery is a crime against humanity, in which all men are interested, and an economic evil against which all commercial men, irrespective of nationality, have a just right to complain.

By a telegram from our New York correspondent on the 19th inst. we are informed of the appointment of Hon. Thomas A. Osborn, now minister to the republic of Chili, as successor to Hon. Henry W. Hilliard, the American minister at this capital, who sent in his resignation some time since. Although we have no news of the breaking of the dead-lock in the United States Senate and in consequence no news of the confirmation of this appointment, there is no doubt whatever that it will soon be confirmed and that Mr. Osborn will enter upon the duties of his new station at no distant day. The urgent request of Mr. Hilliard to be permitted to return home, and the excellent record of Mr. Osborn as minister on the Pacific coast, are both good reasons for a speedy confirmation. The retirement of Mr. Hilliard from a post which he has filled with so great success and with such unqualified satisfaction to his own government and to that to which he is accredited, will arouse feelings of deep and general regret. In his official character he has met every requirement upon the representative of a great nation, and his mission has been one of uniform and deserved success. In his private capacity he has won the confidence and esteem of all with whom he has been brought in contact, and his withdrawal will be looked upon with deep regret. In the choice of a successor, the United States government has promoted a gentleman whose character and experience have won for him a high position on the West Coast. Mr. Osborn was appointed to the Chilean mission by President Hayes and entered upon his official duties in August, 1877. He was a resident of the state of Kansas, and had occupied many high positions of trust and responsibility. His constant exertions in behalf of peace between Chili and Peru, and his watchful care over the interests of American citizens on the Pacific coast have met the cordial approval of the United States government, and have led to this merited promotion.

LATER—We are informed as we go to press that Mr. Osborn's appointment has been confirmed by the United States Senate.

THE conflict which was imminent between the imperial government and the municipal council of this city some days ago, aside from the merits of the case itself, should lead to a careful study of the political relations now existing between the general and local governments. The recurrence of these conflicts—and they are not infrequent—is sufficient proof of the existence of some disturbing cause—and a cause which will continue to operate until the needed reforms are adopted. It is true that the imperial government has the power and authority to solve all these disputes and to enforce its decisions, but the interests of good government do not require such acts of high authority while the interests of the people are positively injured by them. Whether they have been realized or not, the government of Brazil is founded upon modern representative and self-regulating institutions. The people are supposed to choose their own law-makers, and to directly determine the character and policy of the government as far as can be done under a constitutional monarchy. Such a form of government, to be strong, effective and progressive, must be based upon well-defined local governments, or upon the self-government of the people themselves. And this basis, this necessary source of representative institutions, is just what is wanting. Practically there is no such thing as local self-government in Brazil; the source of all power and authority lies in the central government to whom all things must go for approval and through whom must come the executive fiat for even the pettiest affairs

of a community. It is needless to urge that a people to whom is entrusted the right of choosing representatives to the national and provincial legislatures are fully competent to manage their own local affairs, and the converse of this proposition is that a people incapable of administering their local affairs, are equally incapable of directing national affairs through chosen representatives. The only safe basis for representative institutions lies in local government. If the municipalities throughout Brazil were left to manage their own affairs there would be not only a cessation of these petty conflicts, but there would probably be a much better administration of local affairs. There certainly can be no loss of strength and prestige to the imperial government in granting such a measure, while there would be a real gain to the people.

We have seen the first number of *O Industrial*, a new weekly journal established in this city as the organ of the "Associação Industrial." "The representative of one of the highest functions of every well-organized nation, it is the special organ of an association founded by Brazilians and foreigners for defending the interests and promoting the progress of national industry." Or, in other words, it is the accredited organ of an association of manufacturers, merchants, capitalists and professional men, chiefly the first, who aim to make protection the avowed policy of Brazil. Notwithstanding the fact that the Brazilian tariff is already so high as to practically prohibit the introduction of some classes of goods, notwithstanding the fact that the tariff of 1879 established protective duties on some classes of imports to the extreme of prohibition, notwithstanding the fact that the country is not prepared to substitute these prohibited goods with cheap and well-made native products, and notwithstanding the fact that the national treasury can not afford to lose one single *centavo* from the revenue which it now receives from import duties, these gentlemen—with the purest and most unselfish intentions, of course—are clamoring for more protection to native industries and a more pronounced prohibition upon the competing articles of foreign production. For the few enterprises represented in this association, who find themselves unable to compete with the importers, this system of protection certainly offers tangible and efficient assistance; but for the consumers—that great multitude of struggling men, women and children—what? Does it make their bread cheaper and more plentiful? Does it make their clothing cheaper and better? Does it give them more employment and better wages? Does it increase their savings, add to their comforts, and aid them in securing homes? In fine, does it confer one single benefit upon one single individual outside of those whose money is invested in the industries to be thus protected, and the insignificant few in their employ? On the contrary, will it not increase the costs of living, increase taxation, increase the revenue difficulties of the treasury, and increase the difficulties in the way of the great mass of poor men and women throughout the country? There is no promised increase of wages; on the contrary, there is an actual decrease in their purchasing power through the fall in exchange. We are well aware that the "Associação Industrial" means business, and that its organ, *O Industrial*, will enter upon the work in hand with all the zeal and energy of an interested advocate. We gladly welcome our new contemporary into the journalistic field, because we want some of these hard facts answered, and some of these grave doubts cleared away.

The announcement some days since of a small gift to the beggars' asylum, of this

city gives rise to a very natural inquiry as to the practical results of such benefactions. No one can have aught to say against the impulses which lead to acts of charity, nor against the objects which justly occasion them. But, at the same time, while we may term charity as one of the purest and best impulses of life, it must be admitted that if misdirected or misapplied, it becomes hurtful and dangerous in the highest degree. Of a charity in this city which seeks in the abstract to provide food and shelter for the poor and unfortunate we have no other words than those of commendation, but of the so-called charity known as the *Asilo de Mendicância* there is nothing which deserves either sympathy, respect, or support. Although a pretentious edifice has been erected for the reception of beggars, and various reports of the excellence of its *cuisine* have been published on occasions of visits from the chief of police and minister of justice, the city is still overrun with mendicants, and the tax upon private charity is as great as ever. Notwithstanding all this parade of architecture and official report, one can not pass through the public streets without hearing the professional whine of lusty beggars, or seeing the disgusting exhibitions of deformity and disease. Some of these sights are painful and repulsive to the last degree; all of them are unwholesome and demoralizing. A healthy state of society does not need the visual reminder of a hideous ulcer or a deformed limb to keep its moral tone at the proper level, or its charitable impulses alert and active; such theories belong to ages long since and happily passed. At this time a well-organized government will make every needed provision for the support of its poor and unfortunate, and the people gladly meet the cost as a part of the public expense. We are confident that the people of this city, or the alms-giving part of it, would gladly increase the amount which they give away to street beggars if only the nuisance could be removed. It is not the amounts thus given of which people complain, but the tax upon their time, the interruptions in their business, and the disgusting spectacles which are constantly placed before their eyes. On Saturdays a good part of a valuable business day is practically given up to mendicants; they throng the streets, invade stores and offices, and thrust their dirt and misfortunes upon every one. And not only this, the license of the day, and the unwise methods of alms-giving, have produced a class of beggars whose only misfortune is their own laziness and improvidence. Like the needy poor these lusty vagrants plead for alms, and a false charity sends them away full-handed. It is unnecessary to prove the errors of such a charity, or the pernicious results growing out of it; they are self-evident. That the capital city of a young country should be overrun with beggars, that its streets should be made unfit for the use of ladies and children because of the loathsome and indecent spectacles to be found in them, and that even the country districts, where food can be produced with the minimum of cultivation, should be filled with mendicants of all ages and descriptions, are sufficient proofs that the system itself is wrong. In a new country like Brazil there should be no beggars except through physical causes, and yet this country is filled with them—and that too with multitudes of able-bodied men and women, and by professional mendicants who are better able to give than the hundreds who give to them in charity every day. It is all wrong; it is utterly and radically criminal. This false and pernicious system—and we regret to say that it is supported and encouraged by the church—encourages idleness, and improvidence, and vice. It is a burden upon the people through whose providence and

14 Baltimore, Am Ing <i>Spelties</i>	8,000
14 New York, Br <i>Roberts</i>	3,303
10 do Gr <i>bk Brachstein</i>	5,246
10 do Am Ing <i>Grav Unbrass</i>	10,000
20 do Gr <i>schr Dialis</i>	6,999
20 New Orleans, Br Ing <i>Ellen Hall</i>	5,751

Europe:

May 13 Oporto, Porting <i>Barra do Lago</i>	3,322
14 London, Autw, Br str <i>Guadiana</i>	1,080
14 Dupleas, Mars, Fr str <i>Egneteur</i>	2,744
16 Brin, Hamb, Autw, Gr str <i>Grif Diamark</i>	7,046
16 Harre, Fr str <i>Ville de Bahia</i>	5,919
17 Liverpool, Autw, Br str <i>Galileo</i>	5,522
17 Hamburg, Gr str <i>Parnagum</i>	7,537
20 Channel F. O., Nor <i>bk Fiddin</i>	3,593
21 Gibraltar F. O., Gr <i>Ing Hampt</i>	4,000

Receipts have continued heavy, the daily average since the 1st instant being now

12,581 bags	in same period of May 1880
4,281	"
17,814	"
3,049	"
5,775	"

Large stocks are reported to be still lying in the interior but the receipts can hardly compare on the present large scale unless prices here improve, for those ruling at present are, in many cases, barely sufficient to cover the cost of transport to and expenses in Rio.

We quote, per 10 kilos:	
Washed.....	4\$00 - 6\$30
Superior.....	4 750 - 5 050
Good first.....	4 300 - 4 450
Regular first.....	3 900 - 4 000
Ordinary first.....	3 400 - 3 500
Good second.....	3 750 - 3 900
Ordinary second.....	3 300 - 3 500

and on this basis charges may be quoted:

Prime United States.....	5,050	570	11.41	cts
Good.....	4,450	457	10.20	"
Fair to good.....	4,750	448	9.65	"
Fair.....	4,100	437	9.40	"
Good Channel.....	3,750	490	8.77	"
Fair.....	2,500	283	8.22	"
Low.....	2,750	314	6.75	"

(F. O. h. ex freight and commission, exchange 27 1/2 in sterling and at par in American gold.)

Stock is estimated to be at 28,000 bags.

Flour.—The arrivals consist of 2,285 barrels per *Widford* from Baltimore, the sales have been about 6,000 barrels and stock is first hands to-day amounts to about 25,000 barrels.

The market is very dull and prices are from 300 reis to 1,500, lower.

We quote:	
Gallejo.....	21\$00 - 22 000
Maxall.....	21 500 - 22 000
Dunlop.....	21 500 - 22 000
O'Hanlon.....	20 500 - 21 000
McCance.....	20 500 - 21 000
Baldwin.....	18 000 - 20 000
St. James.....	18 000 - 20 000
Killo.....	17 000
River Plate.....	18 000

Lard.—In view of heavy shipments and sales being pressed, to arrive the market has become less firm and prices have receded.

We quote:	
450-470 reis per lb.	George
450-460 " "	Jenkins
440-450 " "	New York

The arrivals have been 7,450 bags per *Widford* from Baltimore 1,000 bags, damaged, per steamer from Santos which latter have been sold at 420 reis per lb.

Kerosene.—Continues quiet at 7\$00-7\$20 per case for Dewar's Brilliant.

No arrivals.

Beans.—The market is unchanged and there is but little demand.

We quote 7\$00-8\$00 per barrel.	
No arrivals.	
Taraputhe.—Market quiet at 500-540 reis per kilo.	
No arrivals.	

Fifth Pine.—The arrivals consist of 342,080 feet per 2. H. from Pernambuco which have been sold at 41\$00 per dozen.

The market continues firm.

White Pine.—There have been no arrivals but there is also no demand, the market being well supplied.

We quote 110-115 reis per foot.

Spiced Pine.—No arrivals. We quote nominally 35\$00-38\$00 per dozen.

Swedish Pine.—No arrivals. Good demand. Last sale was at 38\$00 per dozen.

Iron.—Quotations

Boys (Hills & Bell).....	7\$00-7\$50
Tenent.....	5 200-5 400
Gaines' Stout.....	7 000-7 300
American.....	5 000-5 300
German sundry brands.....	5 000-7 000

Comment.—There is no alteration in the market. We quote:

English 6\$00-6\$50	
German 6 000-6 800	
Boulogne 7 500-8 000	

The arrivals consist of 1,000 casks per *Carl Gustav* from Hamburg.

Cupfish.—The arrivals consist of 1,595 tubs per *G. D. T.* from Jersey.

Retail prices continue at 18\$00-22\$00 for cases and 28\$00-32\$00 for tubs.

Hay.—Arrivals: 1,027 bales per *S. R. Bearre* from Rosario.

Market firm at 80-82 reis per kilo.

Beans.—Continues quiet at 2\$00-2\$30 per bag.

Arrivals: 1,400 bags per *Galileo* from River Plate.

Cash.—The arrivals consist of 660 tons per *Ocean* from Cardiff

1,091 tons and 109 tons coke per *Tiger* from New Castle 1,786 tons per *Almira Robinson* from Cardiff

735 " *Pernambuco* from Greenock.

Holdings continue to ask high prices.

The number of beef cattle received at the Pelotas slaughter house for the season up to the close of the 13th inst., was 176,537.

On the 4th inst. there were 14 vessels in River Plate ports receiving jerked beef for Brazil. Their cargoes aggregate 61,600 quintals.

PORT OF SANTOS.

Coffee.—After our last report on the 7th instant 12,374 bags were sold on the basis of 4\$300 a 4\$400 per 10 kilos for superior; since the 11th inst, however, in view of the unfavorable advices from Europe and the result of the Dutch auction, the market became flatter and buyers exacted further concessions in prices.

Since then some 7,000 bags have been sold on the basis of 4\$300 per 10 kilos for superior and the market closes to-day very quiet.

Receipts since the 1st inst. average 2,305 bags per day and stock is estimated to-day at 113,500 bags.

The shipments have been:

May 13 Br str <i>Roberts</i> , New York.....	24,237
13 Fr str <i>Ville de Bahia</i> , Havre.....	1,765
14 Gr str <i>Grif Diamark</i> , Hamburg, Antwerp.....	15,887

PORT OF RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

May 14th, 1881.

Quintals:	
Salted ox hides.....	200 ts. per lb.
Salted cow hides.....	150 "
Heavy dry hides.....	800-820 rs p kilo
Light do.....	800-820 "
Kips do.....	800-820 "
Bone ash.....	350-400 per ton
Hair, mixed.....	800-820 rs p kilo
Tallow in pipes.....	\$800 per 15 kilos
do in barrels.....	\$820 "
Coals.....	278 per ton
Salt, Coliz.....	800-820 rs p kilo
do Cape Verde.....	700 rs.
Flour, Trieste.....	24\$00 per barrel
do Maxall.....	23\$50 "
do Chilian.....	188 per bag

Exchange: London..... bank, 90 ds 20 1/2

Paris..... private " 45 1/2

Hamburg..... bank " 56 1/2

Rio de Jan..... " 3 1/2

Bahia..... " 3 1/2 - 3 3/4

Pernambuco..... " 3 - 3 1/2

Sovereigns..... 11\$400.

Imports in April:

Flour.—1,193 barrels per *Union* from New York

1,166 " *Hakusa* " do

1,206 bags per do " do

700 barrel per *Dalno* " do

1,033 " *Lorley* " Richmond

200 " *Echo* " New York

3,225 bags per do " do

650 barrels per *Martins* " do

1,340 " *Hausine Marie* from Trieste.

11,210 barrels and bags.

Salt.—61,210 quintals from Cadiz.

7,000 " *Ilha de Mau.*

Coals..... 445 " New Castle

280 " New Port

160 " Hull

total 134,305 tons.

Kerosene.—1,000 cases per *Union* from New York.

Sugar.—4,617 barrels and 510 bags per sundry vessels from Pernambuco.

Shipment of hides from January 1st to April 31st.

Exports to United States.....	477,000	711,
Stock on hand:		

1881 109,889 " 57,584 142,053 395,546

1880 148,372 1,816 16,406 165,466 230,354

1879 198,533 9,307 38,725 118,866 286,397

1878 204,487 9,657 79,848 88,877 373,012

1877 172,615 1,605 5,597 151,742 373,469

1876 173,583 " 100,017 103,450 373,058

PORT OF PARA.

We extract the following report on the rubber and endo market at Para for the month of April, as published in the *Diario do Gram Para* by J. C. G. Vinna & Co:

Rubber.—

Stock on March 31..... 624,000

Entries during April..... 380,000

Exports to Europe..... 234,000

Exports to United States..... 477,000

Stock on hand:

In first hands..... 135,000

In second hands..... 293,000

Cacao.—

Stock on March 31..... 752,000

Entries during April..... 380,000

Exports to Europe..... 669,000

Stock on hand..... 665,000

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

MAY 5.

CANAL.—Br *bk Ocean* 404 tons; Winter; 46 ds; coal to A. Wager.

—Br *bk Adelaide* 434 tons; Duff; 47 ds; coal to order.

N. CASTLE.—Br *bk Tiger* 1,028 tons; Newby; 56 ds; coal to Wagon Ritchie & Co.

MAY 17.

CANAL.—Am *bk Almiral Robinson* 1,195 tons; Shaw; 32 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

ROSAHO.—Am *bk S. R. Bearre* 628 tons; Orkes; 17 ds; lay to W. Chapman & Co.

SANTOS.—Gr *bk Henry* 247 tons; Ahlers; 6 ds; ballast to J. Bradshaw & Co.

MAY 18.

PERISCALA.—Br *bk W. J. W.* 499 tons; Williams; 70 ds; pitch pine to F. Clemente & Co.

MAY 19.

GREENOCK.—Br *bk Denerara* 486 tons; Dessant; 65 ds; coal to J. Corrie & Co.

JERSEY.—Br *bk G. D. T.* 119 tons; Carend; 58 ds; codfish to order.

LIVERPOOL.—Br *bk Roberts* 209 tons; Wood; 64 ds; sundries to J. J. Peake.

RIO GRANDE.—Br *bk Housine Marie* 134 tons; Mathisen; ballast to E. Johnston & Co.

PORTO ALGARE.—Dan *bk Marie* 198 tons; Nielsen; sundries to Canisteiro & Irmao.

MAY 20.

PAYSAUND.—Br *bk Roger de Flor* 234 tons; Elsin; 30 ds; jerked beef to Souza Irmão & Rocha.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

MAY 13.

BALTIMORE.—Am *bk Galafes* 939 tons; Pillsburg; ballast.

N. YORK.—Am *bk Agnideur* 337 tons; Ward; ballast.

NORTHERN PORTS.—Sw *bk Swalen* 325 tons; Janon; ballast.

S. FRANCISCO.—Br *bk County of Haddington* 1,665 tons; Anson; ballast.

MAY 14.

MAELMIN.—Br *bk Margarita* 903 tons; Kendall; ballast.

BALTIMORE.—Am *bk Sever* 538 tons; Segerman; coffee.

—Am *bk Temple* 397 tons; McClew; coffee.

PERISCALA.—Br *bk Summer* 817 tons; Wilson; ballast.

PENRO.—Port *bk Phibere* 193 tons; Gonçalves; ballast.

MAY 15.

HAVRE.—Br *bk Berthe* 307 tons; Mutry; ballast.

BALTIMORE.—Am *bk Sadler* 424 tons; Chapman; coffee.

C. O. G. H.—Br *bk Joseph* 170 tons; Chapman; coffee.

SALT ISLAND.—Port *bk Maritima VI* 1,425 tons; Santos; b't.

BARBADOS.—Br *bk Sherry* 354 tons; Craig; ballast.

—Br *bk Victoria Belle* 442 tons; Montgomery; ballast.

—Br *bk M. J. Foley* 425 tons; Daugalt; ballast.

MAY 16.

Oporto.—Port *bk Barra do Lago* 207 tons; Foris; sundries.

NORTHERN PORTS.—Sw *bk Harnauke* 502 tons; Berglund; b't.

PERISCALA.—Dan *bk Schur* 155 tons; Rapp; ballast.

MAY 17.

PORTO ALGARE.—Br *bk Olga* 432 tons; Pennycook; coffee.

MACLACA.—Br *bk W. J. W.* 499 tons; Courtney; b't.

N. YORK.—No *bk Ashby* 260 tons; Blix; coffee.

S. FRANCISCO.—Br *bk Compadre* 813 tons; Duckworth; s'd.

—Br *bk St. Carlo* 1,629 tons; Mann; ballast.

MAY 18.

QUEENSTOWN.—Br *bk Gateacre* 1,337 tons; Krogh; wheat.

S. THOMAS.—Rus *bk Rapide* 533 tons; Laureli; ballast.

PERISCALA.—Sw *bk Daria* 145 tons; Casale; sundries.

MAY 19.

SV. JOHN.—Br *bk Astoria* 1,122 tons; Rice; ballast.

MAY 20.

PERISCALA.—Br *bk Ester* 977 tons; Sayers; ballast.

N. YORK.—Gr *bk Brachstein* 511 tons; Meinhard; coffee.

MAY 21.

N. YORK.—Am *bk Grace Andrews* 568 tons; Andrews; coffee.

—Gr *bk Dunas* 370 tons; Heychen; coffee.

BARBADOS.—Br *bk Amclur* 516 tons; Foris; ballast.

—The *Pride of Wales*, from Santos for Pernambuco, has been burnt and abandoned at sea. Crew saved.

—The Swedish brig *Victoria*, recently arrived at Montevideo, brought into port seven persons of the crew of the British bark *John Geddie*, burned off Cape Rio April 15th.

—The *Alexander*, bound from Cardiff for Rio, foundered on April 14th 60 miles west of Landy Island. Crew saved and landed at Cardiff on April 16th by str *Inchmarre*.

—During a dense fog on April 17th the str. *Amazones*, Capt. Holman, from Liverpool for Para with a general cargo and mails, ran ashore one mile north-east of St. David's Head. The crew were all saved excepting one man who died of fright.

—The Br. str. *Arcturion*, which left Rio on March 9th for London and Liverpool with a cargo of coffee, struck on a rock off the east point of Madeira on April 9th, and became a total wreck. The *Arcturion* was an iron screw steamer, built at Greenock in 1864, and registered 1,324 tons gross. No lives were lost and a portion of the cargo was saved.

—The *Telegrafo Maritimo*, of Montevideo, publishes the following letter to the agents of the Pacific Mail line in that city:

GOVERNMENT BONDS

EMISSION	CIRCULATION	DENOMINATION	INTEREST	NOMINAL VALUE	QUOTATION
		General Apolices, currency.	6 7/8	1,000,000	1,070,000
338,065,100,000	335,397,100,000	" " "	"	800,000	1,068,000
		" " "	"	600,000	"
		" " "	"	500,000	"
		" " "	"	400,000	"
		" " "	"	300,000	"
9,151,600,000	1,999,400,000	" " "	5 7/8	1,000,000	90 7/8
		" " "	"	800,000	"
		" " "	"	600,000	"
		" " "	"	400,000	"
		" " "	"	300,000	"
119,600,000	119,600,000	" " "	4 7/8	1,000,000	100,000
		" " "	"	800,000	"
		" " "	"	600,000	"
		" " "	"	400,000	"
		" " "	"	300,000	"
7,489,500,000	5,367,000,000	Provincial apolices of Rio de Janeiro.	6 7/8	500,000	par
2,723,600,000	2,723,600,000	" " "	"	500,000	"
91,600,000,000	16,582,000,000	National Loan of 1868, gold.	"	1,000,000	1,200,000
8,400,000,000	7,300,000,000	" " "	"	500,000	"
44,825,000,000	59,235,000,000	National Loan of 1879, gold.	4 1/2	1,000,000	112 7/8
7,065,000,000	"	" " "	"	500,000	"

BANKS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES

CAPITAL	SHARES	ISSUED	VALUE	PAID UP	NAMES	RESERVE FUND	LAST DIVIDEND
							AMT PAID
33,000,000	165,000	All	200		BANKS		
8,000,000	40,000	All	200		All Banco do Brasil	9,447,527,886	283,000 Jan 1881
12,000,000	60,000	All	200		All Banco de Portugal	2,024,768,025	255,000 Jan 1881
1,000,000	50,000	All	200		All Commercial do Rio de Janeiro	1,657,274,272	242,000 Jan 1881
6,000,000	30,000	All	200		All English (limited)	2,149,000	120,000 8 sh Jan 1881
4,000,000	20,000	All	200		All Industrial e Mercantil	900,000,000	250,000 8 sh Jan 1881
4,000,000	20,000	All	200		All Mercantil de Santos	175,669,816	211,000 Jan 1881
4,000,000	20,000	All	200		All Banco Predial	4,512,860	133,000 5 sh Jan 1881
1,000,000	50,000	All	200		All New London and Brazilian	2,400,000	12,000 Jan 1881
13,000,000	65,000	All	200		All Banco do Commercio	3,025,487,701	210,000 Jan 1881
					RAILWAYS		
1,000,000	5,000	All	200		All Petropolis	31,783,400	220,000 July 1880
7,500,000	37,500	All	200		All Macae e Campos	20,000	20,000 interest
15,000,000	75,000	All	200		All Sorocaba	25,601,200	235,000 June 1880
4,000,000	20,000	All	200		All do debentures	82 1/2 6 7/8	interest
3,400,000	17,000	All	200		All do debentures	40 1/2 6 7/8	interest
2,000,000	10,000	All	200		All Leopoldina	20 1/2 6 7/8	interest
600,000	3,000	All	200		All do preferred ob	212,000 8 1/2 7/8	interest
10,665,000	53,325	All	200		All Nictheroyense	25,000	25,000 interest
					TRAMWAYS		
800,000	4,000	All	200		All S. Paulo e Rio de Janeiro	160,000 7,000	Oct. 1880
4,000,000	20,000	All	200		All do do right to subsid. shs.	200,000	200,000
4,000,000	20,000	All	200		All do do subsidiary shares	200,000	200,000
4,000,000	20,000	All	200		All Uniao Valenciana	34,600,000	100,000 6 1/2 7/8 Feb. 1881
4,000,000	20,000	All	200		All S. Christovao	64,276,468	370,000 13 Jan. 1881
2,000,000	10,000	All	200		All Botanical Garden	30,000	30,000
1,200,000	6,000	All	200		All S. Paulo	120,000	120,000
1,200,000	6,000	All	200		All Petropolis	7,471,390	120,000 10 Jan. 1881
800,000	4,000	All	200		All S. Luiz do Maranhao	10,000	10,000
1,200,000	6,000	All	200		All Porto Alegre	20,000	20,000
2,000,000	10,000	All	200		All Vitoria	30,163,063	105,000 5 8 sh Jan 1881
1,200,000	6,000	All	200		All Montevideo	8,800,800	1,500
1,200,000	6,000	All	200		All Nictheroy	4,000	4,000
1,200,000	6,000	All	200		All Brasilia	19,000	19,000
1,200,000	6,000	All	200		All Carris arbores	230,000	230,000 9 Jan. 1881
5,400,000	27,000	All	200		All do debentures	90 7/8 6 7/8	interest
1,800,000	9,000	All	300		TOBACCO		
180,000	1,800	All	100		All Uniao e Industria	180,000,000	105,000 15 June 1879
4,000,000	20,000	All	200		All Mag e Sapiencia	300,000,000	100,000 6 Jan. 1881
4,000,000	20,000	All	200		All Brazil de Navegacao	96,467,753	325,000 10 Jan. 1881
600,000	3,000	All	200		All Espirito Santo e Campos	300,000,000	100,000 6 Jan. 1881
100,000	1,000	All	200		All Nova Friburgo	100,000	100,000
600,000	3,000	All	200		All Ferry	100,000	100,000
300,000	1,500	All	200		All Paulista	717,960	92,000 5 Jan. 1881
4,000,000	20,000	All	200		All Anazon Steam Navigation	21,321,741	125,000 9 sh Dec. 1880
150,000	1,500	All	200		All Fluv. de Espirito Santo (Central)	105,000	105,000
2,000,000	10,000	All	200		All Nacional de Navegacao	48,593,434	210,000 10 Dec. 1880
8,000,000	40,000	All	1,000		INSURANCE		
3,000,000	15,000	All	1,000		All Fidelity	200,000,000	140,000 10 Jan. 1881
2,000,000	10,000	All	1,000		All Argos Fluminense	300,000,000	400,000 30 Jan. 1881
2,000,000	10,000	All	1,000		All Garantia	150,000,000	125,000 6 Jan. 1881
800,000	4,000	All	1,000		All Nova Friburgo	150,000,000	100,000 15 Jan. 1881
500,000	2,500	All	1,000		All Nova Regeneracao	35,593,963	100,000 6 Jan. 1881
4,000,000	20,000	All	1,000		All Confianca	130,000,000	40,000 2 Jan. 1881
8,000,000	40,000	All	1,000		All Confianca	130,000,000	40,000 2 Jan. 1881
5,000,000	25,000	All	1,000		All Presidente	722,560,173	13,000 1 Jan. 1881
4,000,000	20,000	All	1,000		All Popular Fluminense	184,460,740	30,000 5 Dec. 1878
4,000,000	20,000	All	1,000		All Allipia	25,000	25,000
500,000	2,500	All	1,000		MARKETS		
500,000	2,500	All	1,000		All Gloria	70,000,000	45,000 1 6 sh Jan. 1881
300,000	1,500	All	1,000		All Hamack	100,000	100,000 3 Dec. 1876
300,000	1,500	All	1,000		All Mercado Nictheroyense	900,000	7,000 7 1/2 June 1880
4,000,000	20,000	All	1,000		GAS COMPANIES		
4,000,000	20,000	All	1,000		All Rio de Janeiro	220,000	10 7/8 May 1881
4,000,000	20,000	All	1,000		All Nictheroy	65,000 2 1/2 7/8	July 1880
600,000	3,000	All	200		MISCELLANEOUS		
600,000	3,000	All	200		All Transportes Marit. de Par.	96,544,531	126,000 9 sh Jan. 1881
10,000,000	50,000	All	1,000		All Bonds Maritimes	110,000	6 000 Jan. 1880
1,000,000	5,000	All	200		All Docas de Pedro II	50,000	4,000 Jan. 1880
400,000	2,000	All	200		All Brazil Industrial	70,000	70,000
300,000	1,500	All	200		All Uniao Industrial	100,000	100,000
1,200,000	6,000	All	200		All Florestal Paranaense	2,000	2,000
1,200,000	6,000	All	200		All Melhoramentos de Santos	100,000	100,000
3,000,000	15,000	All	1,000		All Carrageons Fluminense	58,793,377	170,000 8 000 Jan. 1881
3,000,000	15,000	All	1,000		All Comercio e Lavoura	90,000,000	120,000 5 000 Jan. 1881
3,000,000	15,000	All	1,000		All Economia (lavandaria)	1,000	1,000
3,000,000	15,000	All	1,000		All Associao Commercial	1,000	1,000
3,000,000	15,000	All	1,000		All Minas de Capangava	20,000	20,000
1,800,000	9,000	All	200		All Architectonica	81,000	81,000
1,800,000	9,000	All	200		All Petrolium	70,000	70,000
1,800,000	9,000	All	200		All Economica Auxiliadora	37,866,000	78,000 6 000 Dec. 1880
10,000,000	50,000	All	1,000		All Indust. Flum. (Alcove)	208,427,499	100,000 5 Dec. 1879
10,000,000	50,000	All	1,000		All Pastoral Agricola e Industrial	132,870,000	100,000 5 Dec. 1879
700,000	3,500	All	200		All Manuf. denat. para const.	100,000	100,000
					All Engenho Central de Quissama	203,000	8 500 May 1881
					All obliquo		

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